

MOTHER AND CHILD DEAD.

Mrs. Hudson, Struck on Head, Stabbed in Heart; Almost Disemboweled.
Lawrenceville, Ga., Jan. 8.—One of the most diabolical crimes ever committed in Gwinnett county was perpetrated in Carter district, and as a result John Hudson and Henry Campbell, two negroes, are in jail here, charged with murder and arson.
The house of John Hudson was found to be on fire, and when neighbors came in they discovered the bodies of Hudson's wife and three-month-old baby in the flames.
The bodies were removed from the burning building, and it was seen at once that the woman had been murdered by a blow on the head. She was also stabbed through the heart, and then almost disemboweled.
The child was not killed, but was left to die in the flames.
Coroner M. J. Moon was notified, and after investigating the case ordered the arrest of John Hudson and Henry Campbell as the murderers.
Sheriff Brown immediately brought the two negroes to Lawrenceville, and placed them in jail. They will be given a preliminary trial Saturday.

STORM CAUSES VAST DAMAGE.

North Carolina Coast Ravaged By Severe Gale.
Morehead City, N. C., Jan. 9.—The most severe storm prevailed here on Tuesday. The wind was blowing at a rate less than 75 miles per hour. Considerable damage has been done here, especially to boats and launches and yachts.
There has been no buildings reported blown down. Every one was more or less interested in the floating property here. The Norfolk and Southern railroad bridge, a mile long, between Morehead City and Beaufort, stood the storm well with the exception of two or three stretches out of line by the swift current. The loss here will be considerable.
At Beaufort it is rumored that every dock and warehouse on the water front has been taken away by the severe storm. Several boats are reported as a total loss. No reports have been received yet from the life saving station but coasters claim this storm has done untold damage on the North Carolina coast. The wind moderated some in the night. It was blowing from the west-southwest.

The Joy

Of living is to have good health. Use **Herbine** and you will have bushels of joy. You need not be blue, fretful and have that bad taste in your mouth. Try a bottle of **Herbine**, a positive cure for all liver complaints. E. Harrell, Austin, Texas, writes: "I have used **Herbine** for over a year, and find it a fine regulator. I gladly recommend it as a fine medicine for dyspepsia." For sale by W. M. Johnson.

Mandamus Proceeding Filed.

Columbus, Ga., Jan. 8.—Mandamus proceedings have been filed with Circuit Judge Evans in Alabama to compel Judge of Probate Benton, of Russell county, to issue liquor licenses for Girard, Ala., and the case will come up for hearing before Judge Evans at Seale, Ala., Wednesday. If the petition is granted numbers of saloons will spring up just across the state line, within a quarter of a mile of the business center of Columbus.

"Liability Law" Unconstitutional.

Washington, Jan. 8.—In an opinion by Justice White, the supreme court of the United States Monday held to be unconstitutional the congressional enactment of June 11, 1906, known as "the employers' liability law," making railroads and other common carriers responsible to employees in accidents due to the negligence of fellow servants or to ineffective appliances. The decision of the lower courts was affirmed.

Disturbed the Congregation.

The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by continually coughing is requested to buy a bottle of **Foley's Honey and Tar**. J. W. McCollum & Co.

150,000 Men May Suffer As Result.

Manchester, Jan. 8.—Unless the spinners modify their demands the cotton mills throughout the country, owned by 5,000 members of the Federation of Master Spinners, will be closed and 150,000 employees set adrift.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

Appetite for Crabs

THE codfish has an enormous appetite for shell-fish, crabs and lobsters. He eats them alive and he eats them raw. He eats them all without indigestion and grows fat. He has a powerful liver.

The oil from the cod's liver makes

Scott's Emulsion

A natural power to digest and to produce flesh is in every spoonful. This power means new vigor and new flesh for those who suffer from wasting diseases.

All Druggists; 50c. and \$1.00

SURE FOR BECKHAM.

Most Spectacular Senatorial Contest Promised Kentucky.
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8.—The political game in Kentucky, proverbially tumultuous and uncertain, promises to furnish a spectacular senatorial contest.
The opening of the legislative sessions Monday finds the democrats severely shaken by the late election and with numerous rumors of disaffection in the camp. Nevertheless they have a majority of eight on joint ballot and the managers of former Governor J. C. W. Beckham, who was nominated at a primary eighteen months ago, claim that he will be elected as per schedule.
Pitted against Beckham is William O. Bradley, the only republican governor, barring W. S. Taylor, who held once between 1870 and 1877. Governor Beckham has declared that the republicans "sit tight" they will win in the senatorial contest.

ORDINANCE NO. 142.

To Govern Plumbers and Regulate Plumbing and House Drainage, and the Inspection of same in Public and Private Property and Buildings in the City of Gainesville, Florida.

Sec. 1.—Be it ordained by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Gainesville, Florida: That the plumbing done in the City of Gainesville shall be done under control and supervision of the Board of Public Works. There shall also be appointed one Inspector of Plumbing, who shall be a practical plumber, and whose compensation shall not exceed \$1,000 per annum, payable monthly, and he shall be immediately under the supervision and control of said Board of Public Works, and his acts and doings may be reviewed, controlled and governed by said Board, upon complaints filed with said Board, and under written rules and regulations, which said Board shall have and keep.

Before entering upon his duties he shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office, and shall file with the Mayor of the City of Gainesville a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by the Board of Public Works, in the sum of \$2,000, conditioned for the faithful and impartial performance of his duties.

Sec. 2.—The Inspector shall keep a record of his work and make monthly reports, to the Board, covering all plumbing done within the city, and a list of condemned premises shall be kept in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Public Works for open inspection.

Sec. 3.—That it shall be the duty of Inspector of Plumbing to investigate all complaints of defective plumbing and order such defects repaired and the work put in sanitary condition.

Sec. 4.—All officers and employees provided for in this ordinance shall be under the supervision and control of the Board of Public Works, and all expense herein provided for shall be payable out of the funds provided for that purpose.

Sec. 5.—That there shall be charged and collected by the Secretary of the Board of Public Works an inspection fee of \$3.00 for each sewer connection, and an additional fee of 50 cents for each fixture on new and reconstructed plumbing work before the issuance of a permit; which fee will be placed to the credit of the Board, and the receipt of Secretary of the Board of Public Works shall be exhibited to the Inspector before the inspection is made.

Sec. 6.—It shall be the duty of said Board of Public Works, together with the Plumbing Inspector, to examine and pass upon the applications of all who desire to engage in the business of plumbing, as a journeyman plumber, within the limits of the City of Gainesville. This examination shall satisfy the examiners as to the applicant's ability as a plumber, and his familiarity with the plumbing regulations in the City of Gainesville.

Sec. 7.—That it shall be the duty of the City to issue to competent plumbers proper license, and it shall be unlawful for any person not thus licensed to be engaged in the business of plumbing within the City of Gainesville. It shall be required of every person obtaining such license to file a bond with the Mayor, to be approved by the Board of Public Works, in the sum of \$500.00, conditioned for the discharge of his duties as a plumber in accordance with the provisions of the ordinances of the City relative to plumbing, such bond being for the purpose of indemnifying the City against loss or suits for damages growing out of the negligence or carelessness of the plumber furnishing said bond. And, as a further protection to the City, it shall be required of every person or firm obtaining such license to deposit with the Board of Public Works the sum of \$50.00, to be retained by them during the existence of license issued to such party as a guarantee that the sidewalks, curbs and gutters and streets shall be left in as good condition as found when work thereon was begun.

Sec. 8.—That no person shall carry on the business of plumbing, or do any plumbing work for his own use, unless he shall first have received a license, or permit from the Board, and said work shall be inspected when completed.

Sec. 9.—It shall be the duty of every plumber before proceeding with the construction of any new work, or the re-construction of any old work, except in the case of leaks or other repairs, which do not involve a change in sewerage drainage or ventilation systems, to submit to the Board a complete set of plans showing the proposed work to be performed, and no such work shall be done without a signed permit from the Board. The conditions of this permit must be strictly complied with, and the work must be done by the plumber in whose name the permit is given.

Sec. 10.—When repairing old work any plumbing found to be in an unsanitary condition shall not be replaced, and the plumber executing the work shall put the same in such condition as will comply with the rules and regulations of the plumbing ordinances.

Sec. 11.—Every building within the sewer district where public sewers are provided within two hundred feet, shall be connected therewith, and two or more buildings owned by the same person or persons, within the space of 105 feet front may be connected with such public sewer by one pipe, the size thereof to be designated by Board of Plumbing Commissioners.

Sec. 12.—No connection shall be made with the public sewer except by a properly authorized plumber or licensed drain layer, furnished with a written permit in each and every case from the Board of Public Works.

Sec. 13.—That when within a building, lead, brass or cast iron pipe and fittings shall be used for soil and waste pipe.

Sec. 14.—No connection shall be allowed with soil or waste pipe except those made with lead pipe and brass ferrules, all joints to be wiped on both soil and waste pipes. No cup joint or joint made with soldering iron, will be allowed.

Sec. 15.—Connections to cast iron vent pipes shall be made with brass ferrules and lead stubs, connected by wiped joints.

Sec. 16.—Connection to galvanized iron vent pipes shall be made with brass solder nipples and lead stubs connected by wiped joints.

Sec. 17.—Where buildings are set on piers, and sewer can be covered one foot at the shallow end, salt glazed sewer pipe can be used, but in case of enclosed buildings the sewer drains must in every case be of cast iron pipe, caulked with oakum and lead, and extend at least five feet beyond foundation walls.

Sec. 18.—That when any sewer pipe passes within five feet of any well

or cistern, or when any sewer pipe is laid under ground which has been made or filled in, such pipe shall be of cast iron, joints to be made of oakum and lead, in the usual manner.

Sec. 19.—That all pipe systems must be as direct as possible, and shall have a proper fall toward the sewer, said grade to be not less than 1/4 inch to the foot.

Soil pipe shall be carried full size through the roof, and shall be of such a height as may be directed by the Inspector, and no pipe shall be carried to a height of less than one foot above the roof of the main building, and above all openings, and same shall be left open at the top. No square bends will be allowed in either lead or cast iron waste pipes.

Sec. 20.—That all four-inch stacks carried to the second floor must be extended full size through the roof.

Sec. 21.—No pipe used for soil pipe shall be less than four-inch bore.

Sec. 22.—At the bottom of each stack "Y" branches, and one-eighth bends shall be used, and a brass cleanout shall be placed at the base of every stack, and left accessible at all times.

Sec. 23.—No opening shall be allowed in the sewer pipe in any building for the purpose of receiving the surface or ground water.

Sec. 24.—Rainwater conductors shall not be connected with, or emptied into house sewers, nor used as soil, waste or vent pipes, nor shall any soil, waste or vent pipe be used as a rainwater conductor.

Sec. 25.—No cistern over-flow shall have connection with the sewer.

Sec. 26.—That every fixture shall have a separate approved trap placed as near the fixture as possible, except in case of wash trays, when one trap may be allowed for a set of three compartments of such fixtures. These traps shall be protected from syphonage by a vent pipe, of a size not less than the waste pipe, but vent pipes for water closets, sloop hoppers, urinals, and closed or indoor grease traps, shall be of a size not less than two inches bore.

Sec. 27.—That all traps shall be properly ventilated from the center of the crown, but where it is impractical to vent fixtures anti-syphon traps may be used, of such make as the Board may approve, by a special permit from the Board.

Sec. 28.—Back air pipes shall be run in as direct lines as practicable, but shall be so arranged as to drain water or condensations, and shall either extend independently through and above the roof of a house, or be connected with the main soil pipe above the highest fixture in the building.

Sec. 29.—Back-air venting may be dispensed with, in the case of a perpendicular continuous vent and waste pipe for a sink, basin or bath tub, where the trap can be connected by not more than eighteen inches of horizontal waste pipe.

Sec. 30.—No more than three fixtures shall be allowed on a two-inch vent of forty feet or less. Where over forty feet in length or more than three fixtures, the vent shall be three-inch bore, and ten fixtures shall be allowed without regard to size of fixture. Where more than ten fixtures are placed, a four-inch vent pipe shall be used.

Sec. 31.—That every water-closet, or line of water-closets on the same floor, shall be supplied with water from an independent tank or cistern for each closet, and the flush pipe shall be not less than one and one-quarter inches in diameter. No water-closet shall be supplied with water valve, or long flopper, shall be used in any building which may be constructed, or reconstructed, after the passage of this ordinance, and no closets shall be allowed except those of such makes as have traps above the floor. Where earthen ware closets are used a brass floor-plate must be soldered to the lead pipe where it comes through the floor, which brass plate must be screwed to the floor, and the earthen ware closet secured by bolts to the plate.

Sec. 32.—Water-closets known as syphon jets or washdowns, not provided with trap vents, shall not be placed more than three feet horizontally, and eighteen inches perpendicularly, from a stack. Where two such closets are placed on the same stack, one on the lower, and one on the upper floor, the lower shall have a two-inch vent carried above all fixtures.

Sec. 33.—No water-closet, known as a latrine or range closet, shall be allowed under any conditions whatever.

Sec. 34.—That water-closets must never be placed in unventilated rooms or compartments. In every case the compartment must have an opening into the open air, or be ventilated by a shaft or air duct, having an area to the open air of at least four square feet.

Sec. 35.—Waste pipes for sinks, bath tubs and wash trays must be not less than one and one-half inches, wastes for urinals or sloop sinks shall be not less than two inches.

Sec. 36.—That waste pipes, from safes under water-closets, basins for any other fixtures, shall in no case be connected with the house sewer. Sediment, blow-off pipes, steam exhaust pipes from boilers, and tank over-flow pipes, shall not be connected with the sewers.

Sec. 37.—That waste pipes from refrigerators, or other receptacles in which provisions or food are stored, shall not be directly connected with the sewer. Such waste pipes shall be provided with traps suitably ventilated, and in every case there shall be open air space between the trap and fixture wasting into same.

Sec. 38.—All soil and waste pipes shall be of cast iron, brass or lead, and no wrought-iron pipe shall be used in any case for waste pipes.

Sec. 39.—Galvanized iron pipe will be allowed for vent pipes. Lead pipe, other than stub, shall not be used as vent pipes, unless its installation shall be what is termed "exposed." All unexposed vent pipes shall be of either cast or galvanized iron.

Sec. 40.—No plumbing work shall be used unless the same has been subjected to a hydraulic test, and the entire plumbing system shall be left exposed until the work has been tested and passed upon by the inspector. When soil, waste and vent pipes are placed in position, with all necessary lead connections to receive fixtures properly placed, all openings shall be closed and the whole system filled with water to the highest point.

Sec. 41.—All reconstructed plumbing work shall be subjected to a hydraulic test.

Sec. 42.—After all fixtures have been placed, and traps filled with water, the whole shall be subjected to a smoke test, the top of the stack to be closed or plugged up, and a reasonable pressure of smoke shall be applied, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, when a certificate of approval will be issued to the plumber by said Inspector. This certificate does not relieve the plumber of his responsibility for any defective work which may have escaped the notice of the Inspector.

Sec. 43.—These tests shall be provided by the plumber, in the presence of the Inspector, the Inspector to be given at least twenty-four hours notice when inspection is desired.

Sec. 44.—It shall be the duty of the Inspector to promptly condemn and order the removal of any defective material, or of any work other than in accordance with the provisions of the regulations.

Sec. 45.—All plumbing work must be done in a workmanlike manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the Inspector.

Sec. 46.—Any person who shall fail or refuse to comply with the requirements of these regulations or shall violate, or be responsible for the violation of any of the provisions in this ordinance, shall be punished by fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ninety days.

Sec. 47.—That all ordinances, and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed in open session of the City Council this 21st day of August, 1907.
J. F. BUNCH, President Pro Tem City Council.
Attest: J. M. DELL, City Clerk.
Approved by me this 22nd day of August, 1907.
Attest: J. M. DELL, City Clerk. W. R. THOMAS, Mayor.